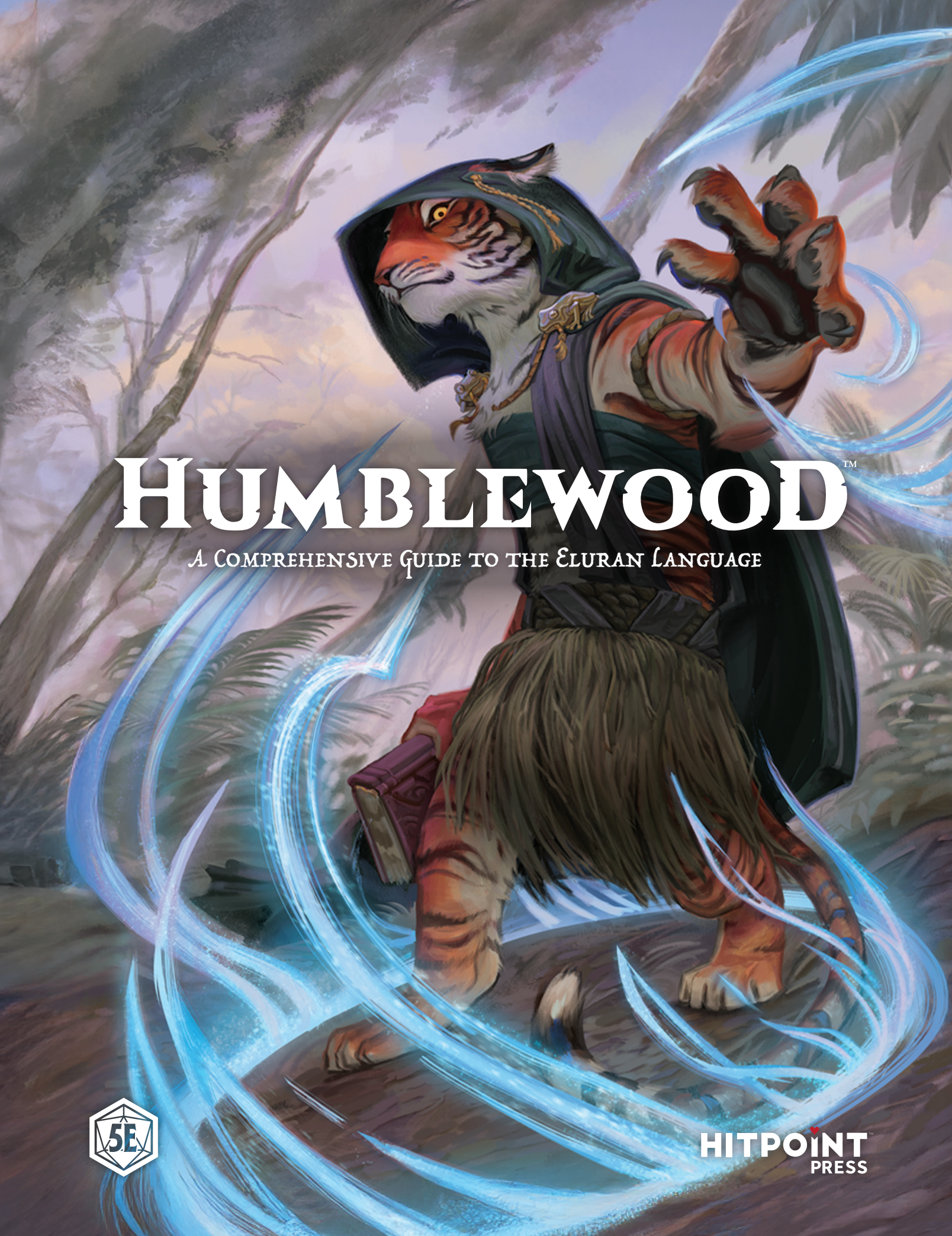


Humblewood™

A Comprehensive Guide to the Eluran Language

5E

HITPOINT PRESS

HUMBLEWOOD™

JANUARY 2026

Credits

Language Creation: Jay Jackson

Cover Art: Mariah Tekulve

Art: Liam Gregg, Lauren Henderson, Risa Hulett, Steve Prescott, Nine Simpson, Celia Tang

Editing: Verity Lane, Jordan Richer

Graphic Design: Madison Pflance

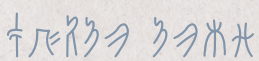
Project Managers: Ricardo Evangelho

Producer: Ricardo Evangelho

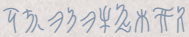
HITPOINT PRESS

Humblewood: Eluran Language Development is Copyright © 2026 Hit Point Press Inc., 2487 Kaladar Ave, Unit 213, Ottawa, Ontario, K1V 8B9, Canada. All rights reserved. All characters and their distinctive likenesses are property of Hit Point Press Inc. in Canada, US and other countries. Any reproduction or unauthorized use of the material or artwork contained herein is prohibited without the express permission of Hit Point Press Inc. Reference to other copyrighted material in no way constitutes a challenge to the respective copyright holders of that material. Hit Point Press, Humblewood and its associated logos are trademarks of Hit Point Press Inc.

The Eluran Language



Contents



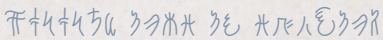
Phonemes 4-6
- Consonants 4
- Vowels 4
- Absent Phonemes 5
- Phonemes Distribution 5
- Alphabet 6

Grammar 7-10
- Using Eluran 7
- Verb Conjugation 9
- Articles 10
- Plurals 10
- Possesives 10
- Comparatives and Superlatives 10
- Emphasis 10
- Speech vs. Writing 10

Lexicon 11-21
- Common Verbs 11
- Common Adjectives 12
- Pronouns 13
- Numbers 14
- Colors 15
- Negative/Affirmative 15
- Family and Life Cycle 15
- Hunting and Food 16
- Body 17
- Napping and Sleeping 17
- Smells and Tastes 17
- Time 18
- Nature 18
- Feelings 19
- Territories and Places 19
- Shapes 19
- The Adventuring Life 19
- Magic and Magical Things 19
- Other Random Vocabulary 21

Eluran Sayings 22

Creating a Language For Cats



A 'cat' language would have different sounds (phonemes) than a human language because of the shape of a cat's mouth. The Eluran language is inspired by the noises of real life cats of all sizes.. Here are some (approximate) examples of some of the noises that inspired Eluran:

- *Hurrrr* (house cat)
- Long sounds with repeated vowels (panther)
- *Aokh-aokh-aokh* (lion vocalization)
- *Khuhhhhh*
- *Heiao* (mountain lion vocalization)
- *Aaaahhk* (ocelot greeting)
- *Ngao* (cat)
- *Mrao* (cat)
- *Tsha-tsh-tsh* (cat)

Using these sounds, we can see a definite difference in the distribution of sounds from English. For example, in English, some of the most common sounds are "uh", n, r, t, "ih", etc., while all types of cats seem to use long strings of vowel sounds, along with h, r, and many types of back-of-the-throat sounds.

Phonemes

CONSONANTS

Consonant Sound	Example Word
F	Film
G	Ground
H	Hum
Hr (like a cat's purr in the back of the throat)	(no English equivalent - closest "Geraldo" with more rumblies)
K	Kiss
Kh (like a cat's hiss)	Loch (in Scottish)
L	Lime
M	Mint
Ng Note: Firnveldt citizens use N instead. Those from the Tanglewilds use Ng	Ring
P	Up
R	Rage
Rr (rolled 'r' with tongue)	Burrito (in Spanish)
S	Sand
Sh	Shell
T	Tender
Th (unvoiced)	Birthday (not voiced as in mother)
Tl	Not often found in English, but in Mesoamerican languages like in "Tenochtitlan" <- Aztec capital
W	Wonder
V	Very
Y	Yellow
Z	Zebra
Zh	Azure

VOWELS

Vowel Sound	Example Word
Ah	Cat
Aw	Father
Ee	Keep
Eh	Pet
Eu	Look
Oh	Hope
Oo	Food
Uh	Plus
Ur	Bird

Vowels (Diphthongs)

Diphthong Sound	Example Word
Ai	Cry
Ao	How
Ei	Pray
Ou	Hello
Oi	Boy

Nine Simpson

ABSENT PHONEMES

Phonemes that aren't found in Eluran (and therefore couldn't be used in vocabulary or proper nouns like names or places):

Absent Sound	Example Word
B	Bubble
D *use t instead	Dabble
Ih *only absent vowel	Bit
N (Note: Firnveldt citizens use N. Those from the Tanglewilds use Ng)	Not
Th (voiced)	Mother, father

Other English letters are absent, but the actual sound is a mix of two other sounds. (EX: it seems like J is absent, but it can be created with two other sounds (d+zh). Other English letters don't correspond to one sound, so they've been left out intentionally since other letters can do the same job. (EX: it seems like C is absent, but it does double-duty as a K and S sound, so not needed.)

PHONEME DISTRIBUTION

Sound Frequency Guide

Very high	Consonants	Back of the throat sounds: Hr, K, Kh, Ng
	Vowels	Ah, Oh, Ur
	Diphthongs	Ao
High	Consonants	F, G, H, M, Rr, S, Sh
	Vowels	Aw, Uh
	Diphthongs	Ou
Medium	Consonants	R, T, Th (unvoiced), Tl, V, Z, Zh
	Vowels	Eh, Oo
	Diphthongs	Ai
Low	Consonants	L, P (final sound only), W, Y
	Vowels	Ee, Eu
	Diphthongs	Ei, Oi

Sound Style Guide

- High use of repeated vowels
- Unvoiced sounds like Sh, Th, Tsh, Zh often appear at the ends of words

ALPHABET

Keeping things as simple as possible, with a one-to-one correlation of phonemes to letters (ignoring diphthongs), we could do an alphabet that's 30 letters long (22 consonants, 8 vowels) (more if we decide to add 'long' vowels.)

Stylistically, we could do a mix of simplified Cuneiform, and Demotic to represent claws and slashes.

Eluran Alphabet

Eluran Letter	Pronunciation	Eluran Letter	Pronunciation
	A, AH		L
	AI		M
	AO		N, NG
	AW		P
	E, EE		R
	EH		RR
	EI, I		S
	EU		SH
	O, OH		T
	OO		TH
	OU		TL
	OI		U, UH
	F		UR
	G		V
	H		W
	HR		Y
	K		Z
	KH		ZH

Punctuation

Written Eluran uses the following punctuation marks.

Eluran Punctuation	Type
	. (period)
	, - (comma or hyphen)
	' (apostrophy)
	:
	;
	" "
	!
	?
	&
	$

Grammar

The language is composed of one-syllable words with meaning. Longer, more complex words are built up from putting prefixes, suffixes, and multiple roots together. Common combinations of words are not hyphenated, but those are whose meanings are unfamiliar or are uncommon.

EXAMPLES:

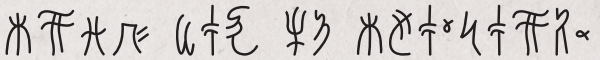
- *Akapshek* means "troublemaker". It is made from the parts *ah* (That which), *kap* (bad), and *shek* (make).
- *Egengcha* means "bee." It is made from the parts *eh* (one who), *geng* (thorn), *cha* (push).
- *Fala* means "lake." It is made from the adjective *fa* (large), and the noun *la* (water).

Celia Tang

USING ELURAN

In the writing below, the word's roots are emphasized by using hyphens between lexemes (meaningful units of words). However, in real usage, Elurans remove these hyphens and use apostrophes where misunderstandings may occur as in the example below.

- Actual usage:



(Chel meeth wa jee'keshur.)

- Standard: *Tshehl meeth wah tzhee-kehsh-ur.*
  - **Meaning:** Even a helpless kitten has claws.

Word Order

Subject-verb-object order is the same as in English with the following exception: keep subject-verb-object order even for questions and "there" statements.

EXAMPLES:

- *Tao hreel-ut ha.* (I knew it.)
- *Nga khot tlef-ou?* ("She is where?" Instead of "Where is she?")
- *Foutl khot feir.* ("House is there." Instead of "There is a house.")

Additionally, adjectives go before nouns.

- *Av-keh zos* (sky-colored eyes > blue eyes)

Adverbs go before whatever they modify (as closely as possible anyways.)

- *Ngo kal-el tlak-ut.* (He angrily stopped.)

Suffixes

The following suffixes are attached to root words to indicate part of speech. If two suffixes are listed, use the first for roots that end with a consonant sound. Use the second for those that end with a vowel sound.

Suffix	Part of Speech	Note
-et *-let*	Adjective	Do not use when it is attached to a noun. *rreng'et* means "good." *Nga khot rreng'et.* (She is good.) *Nga khot rrengmee.*(She is a good person.)
-lek	Adjective (feeling)	Do not use when it is attached to a noun. *Ha khot eing'lek.* (It is cautious.) *Ha khot eing'gaos.* (It is a cautious bird.)
-keh	Adjective (color)	*tangkeh* (fire-colored)
-el *-lel*	Adverb (from an adjective)	*kal'el* (angrily) *Khei'lel* (cunningly)
ga- *gat-*	"must"	*gamog* (must eat)
-et *-let*	Present participle	*moget* (eating)
-eu *-seu*	Pronoun (possessive)	*Taoseu* (my)
-ou	Pronoun (interrogative)	*tlefou* (place-what > where)
-ek *-ngek*	Verb (infinitive)	
-ut	Verb (past)	
-ozh *-ngozh*	Verb (future)	
-ohm *-ngohm*	Verb (continuous)	Use after other time markers.
-a *-ta*	Noun	To turn something else into a noun. hath > hatha (free > freedom)
-ur *-lur*	Noun (plural)	
-eu *-seu*	Noun (possessive)	
-tlo	Number (ordinal)	*Sa'tlo* (tenth)

These suffixes can change a word's part of speech.

- *hrem* (magic) > *hremet* (magical) > *hremek* (to do magic)

Prefix-Suffix Constructions

Use the following constructions to indicate the following grammatical structures. If multiple structures are listed, choose the one appropriate for the vowel/consonant sound construction of the root.

Prefix-root-suffix		Note
Sha-verb-(verb suffix) *Shal*-verb-(verb suffix)	Ability	*Shaga* (can win) *Shaga'ut* (could win)
Kur-verb-*(eu)* *Kur*-verb-(*keu)* *Kh*-verb-*(keu)* *Kh*-verb-(*eu)* *Note, remove suffix for informal/ impassioned speech	Order or command	*Kurweeleu!* (Leave!) *Kurmoikeu!* (Lose!) *Kh'owkeu tao* (Listen to me.) *Kh'ail'eu ha.* (Pay it.)
Feh-verb-*eh* *Fel*-verb-*eh* *Feh*-verb-*feh* *Fel*-verb-*feh*	Polite Request	*Fehgetl'eh ha.* (Please keep it.) *Fel'awk'eh tao.* (Please like me.) *Fe'tleefeh tao.* (Please give it to me.) *Fel'owfeh.* (Please listen.)
Oh-adjective-*eh* *Ol*-adjective-*eh* *Oh*-adjective-*leh* *Ol*-adjective-*leh*	Comparative	*o'heleh* (more bored than) *ol'eing'eh* (more cautious than) *o'hree'le* (wilier than) *ol'oi'le* (more suspicious than)
Ta-adjective-*ta* *Taf*-adjective-*ta* *Ta*-adjective-*ah* *Taf*-adjective-*ah*	Superlative	*ta'kheita* (the most cunning) *taf'oita* (the most suspicious) *tahela* (the most bored) *taf'oizha* (the most nervous)

VERB CONJUGATION

Infinitive

A verb in the infinitive form (to be, to eat, etc.) ends with *-ek* (if the verb ends with a consonant) or *-ngek* (if the verb ends with a vowel).

- *apek* (to finish).

Present Simple

A verb in the present simple (I go, you go, he goes) has no ending.

- *Nga ap ha.* (She finishes it.)

Past Simple

A verb in the past form (I cleaned, I ate) ends with *-ut.*

- *Tlem aput ha.* (They finished it.)

Future Simple (Will + Be Going To)

A verb in the future form (I will eat, I am going to eat) ends with *-ozh* (if the verb ends with a consonant) or *-ngozh* (if the verb ends with a vowel).

- *Tao apozh ha.* (I will finish it, I am going to finish it.)

Continuous Forms (Past, Present, and Future)

A verb in the continuous form (I am eating, I was eating, I will be eating) ends with *-ohm* (if the verb ends with a consonant) or *-ngohm* (if the verb ends with a vowel) After the past, present, or future marker.

- *Apekohm* (to be finishing),
- *Tao apohm ha.* (I am finishing it.)
- *Shao aputohm ha.*(You were finishing it.)
- *Ngo apozhohm ha.* (He will be finishing it, He is going to be finishing it.)

Perfect and Perfect Continuous Forms (Past, Present, and Future)

There are no perfect forms (EX: I had eaten, I have eaten, I will have eaten). Use the past, present, or future simple versions instead.

There are no perfect continuous forms (EX: I had been eating, I have been eating, I will have been eating.) Use the past, present, or future continuous forms instead.

Verb Tense Summary

	Past	Present	Future
Infinitive		*-ek -ngek*	
Simple	*-ut*	*No ending*	*-ozh* *-ngozh*
Continuous (after other tense markers)	*-ohm* *-ngohm*	*-ohm* *-ngohm*	*-ohm* *-ngohm*
Perfect			
Perfect continuous			

Ability

To show ability (EX: I can fly, I could fly, I will be able to fly), attach verb to hush- and then add a time marker at the end.

- *Tao hushfao* (I can think), *Tao hushfao'ut* (I could think), *Tao hushfao'ngozh* (I will be able to think).

Imperative Form

The imperative form gives an order, command, or request (as in, "Go there," or "Please pick it up.") To make the imperative form, use these constructions:

COMMANDS

Proper and impassioned commands take a different structure. While properly grammatical commands have the verb sandwiched between *kur/kh*-verb-*(k)eu*, impassioned or informal commands drop the *-(k)eu* suffix.

- *Kur*-verb-*eu* (if the verb starts and ends with a consonant sound)
  - (Proper) *Kurkerreu fek* (Rip him.)
  - (Informal) *Kurkerr fek!*
- *Kur*-verb-*keu* (if the verb starts with a consonant sound and ends with a vowel sound)
  - (Proper) *Kurtleekeu ha* (Give it.)
  - (Informal) *Kurtlee ha!*
- *Kh*-verb-*eu* (if the verb starts with a vowel sound and ends with a consonant sound)
  - (Proper) *Kh'eng'eu ha* (Be indifferent to it.)
  - (Informal) *Kh'eng ha!*
- *Kh*-verb-*keu* (if the verb starts and ends with a vowel sound)
  - (Proper) *Kh'owkeu tao* (Listen to me.)
  - (Informal) *Kh'ow tao!*

POLITE REQUESTS

- *Feh*-verb-*eh* (if the verb starts and ends with a consonant sound)
  - *Fetlaom'e ha* (Please learn it.)
- *Feh*-verb-*feh* (if the verb starts with a consonant sound and ends with a vowel sound)
  - *Fetleefeh ha* (Please give it.)
- *Fel*-verb-*eh* (if the verb starts with a vowel sound and ends with a consonant sound)
  - *Fel'urr'eh tao* (Please meet me.)
- *Fel*-verb-*feh* (if the verb starts and ends with a vowel sound)
  - *Fel'owfeh tao* (Please listen to me.)

Irregular Verbs

English has nine 'be' verbs subdivided between time and subject type. (For example, you'd say "I am" but "You are" and "I was.". Eluran has no irregular verbs. You still use time (like above), but don't differentiate based on subject.

- *Tao khot oi'lek.* (I am suspicious.)
- *Shao khot oi'lek.* (You are suspicious).
- *Ngo khot oi'lek.* (She is suspicious.)

BUT

- *Tao khotut oi'lek.* (I was suspicious)
- *Shao khotut oi'lek.* (You were suspicious).
- *Ngo khotut oi'lek.* (She was suspicious.)

AND

- *Tao khotozh oi'lek.* (I will be suspicious)
- *Shao khotozh oi'lek.* (You will be suspicious).
- *Ngo khotozh oi'lek.* (She will be suspicious.)
-

ARTICLES

There are no articles (a, an, the). However, if you specifically wish to indicate 'a/an' use *em* (some). If you specifically wish to indicate 'the', use *ai* (this/these) or *aik* (that/those).

PLURALS

Any singular noun can be made into a plural by adding *-ur* to the end of the noun (if it ends with a consonant) or *-lur* (if it ends with a vowel or 'r').

- *shesh* (snake) > *sheshur* (snakes)
- *maor* (mother) > *maorlur* (mothers).
- *tee* (star) > *teelur* (stars)

POSSESSIVES

To indicate possession, add *-sheu* to the end of nouns that end with vowels. Add *-eu* to the end of nouns that end with consonants.

- *Tlaleu* (friend's)
- *Tee'sheu* (star's)

COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Construct any comparative (longer, better, more beautiful) by adding *Oh/Ol-adjective-eh/leh* (for adjectives that start and end with a consonant/vowel sound.)

- *o'tlof'e* (more annoyed)
- *o'yai'le* (more jealous)
- *ol'eef'e* (crazier)
- *ol'oi'leh* (more suspicious)

Construct any superlative (longest, best, most beautiful) by adding *Ta/Taf-adjective-ta/ah* (for adjectives that start and end with a consonant/vowel sound.)

- *ta'khei'ta* (the most cunning)
- *taf'oi'ta* (the most suspicious)
- *tahela* (the most bored)
- *taf'oizha* (the most nervous)

EMPHASIS

To emphasize a word, simply double the vowel sound in the word. If the word has prefixes or suffixes, ignore those and only double the vowel in the root word.

- *Ath* (far). *A'ath* (very far)
- *Toht* (cool). *Toh'oht* (very cold)

SPEECH VS. WRITING

Most folk don't usually talk in the same way we write, they are much more casual when speaking.

Here are some ideas for keeping speech sounding casual.

- Drop the 'be' verb. If a simple sentence doesn't have a verb in it, we can assume it's a 'be' verb.
  - *Shao shokek.* (You proud.)
- If a word after a subject pronoun starts with a vowel, contract them. (Except for *fek*.) Unless, of course, the eluran wants to emphasize the difference between cat and noncat, in which case, they will keep the *nga/ngo* separate.
  - *Tao oizhet.* > *T'oizh'et.* (I am nervous. > I'm nervous.)
  - *Shao eng'ek.* > *Sh"eng'ek.* (You are indifferent. > You're indifferent.)

Lexicon

COMMON VERBS

Hrehng'ek	to ask
Cheetek	to attack
Khot'ek	to be
Eng'ek	to act indifferently
Shatl'ek	to be playful
Tefek	to become
Ngoatek	to become stuck
Eekh'ek	to beg pathetically for help
Sheu'ngek	to begin
Ngawng'ek	to believe
Keng'ek	to bite
Thrrou'ngek	to bring
Ouzh'ek	to change
Unek	to change, to become
Shoang'ek	to chase
Ngoch'ek	to chew
Fesek	to climb
Tlao'ek	to come
Rreenek	to corrupt
Hreelek	to cross
Hepek	to cry
Ketek	to cut
Zheeng'ek	to defend
Tleerek	to discover
Ek	to do
Tlatulek	to drop, spill, scatter
Mogek	to eat
Rropek	to exist
Rro'ngek	to expect
Tleenek	to explore
Kows'ek	to extend one's claws
Tloi'ek	to fail
Farrek	to feel an emotion so strongly that all other considerations are forgotten
Foazek	to find
Tetlek	to flick one's tail
Yoang'ek	to follow
Woang'ek	to function
Moang'ek	to get
Yawng'ek	to get up slowly from rest
Tlee'ngek	to give because of kindness
Teshek	to give because of threat
Fo'ngek	to go, to move
Zheng'ek	to greet with sound
Vurek	to grow
Ulek	to happen
Hengek	to have
Khepek	to hear
Hafek	to hear but not respond
Eelek	to hear, to listen
Metek	to help
Hekh'ek	to hiss
Keipek	to hold
Chang'ek	to hunt, to work
Koing'ek	to instigate
Hrupek	to jump
Getl'ek	to keep
Arrk'ek	to kick repeatedly, especially when one is on one's back
Gaong'ek	to know from experience
Hreeng'ek	to know from indirect method (books, hearsay, etc.)
Waothek	to lead
Tlaomek	to learn from experience
Tothek	to learn from indirect way (books, others speaking)
Weelek	to leave
Rrang'ek	to let
Oushek	to lick clean, to wash
Gung'ek	to lie down
Awkek	to like
Heth'ek	to live
Moi'ngek	to lose
Oup'ek	to love
Shekek	to make
Urrek	to meet
Leelairterrek	to mosey, to meander
Tasek	to need
Chepek	to need desperately
Hoolek	to open
Ailek	to pay
Fetek	to pierce
Oulek	to play
Meikek	to play with one's prey
Hrepek	to pounce from above
Rrengek	to pounce from the side
Eerng'ek	to pray
Pa'ngek	to pull
Arrek	to purr (for purring cats only)
Cha'ngek	to push
Gelek	to put
Rrelek	to read

COMMON VERBS CONTINUED

Tshekek	to rebel
Huvek	to remember
Lairek	to return
Kerrek	to rip
Ahrek	to roar (for roaring cats only)
Zaofek	to run
She'ngek	to say, to speak, to tell
Zeemek	to see
Zhurek	to sell
Seshek	to sense
Lohmek	to set out
Zhai'ngek	to shout
Arngek	to show
Vurngek	to shrink
Aythek	to silently watch from the shadows
Heezhek	to sing
Oolek	to sit
Eezhek	to slink
Eegek	to spend
Korrek	to stalk
Tlowthek	to stalk prey that knows it is being stalked
Lao'ngek	to stand
Zhoeng'ek	to start
Heikek	to startle
Halek	to stay
Tlakek	to stop
Thackek	to strike with one's paw
Zhaong'ek	to succeed
Toang'ek	to take, to receive
Yeng'ek	to think
Fao'ngek	to think deeply
Tetek	to touch
Theeng'ek	to trade
Rroo'ek	to travel
Hoipek	to try
Lee'ngek	to turn
Hechek	to turn one's back to
Haokhek	to turn one's ears to listen
Hurshek	to twitch one's tail
Zhao'ngek	to understand
Herrek	to use
Hrapek	to wait
Terrek	to walk, to saunter
Shemek	to want, to need
Ga'ngek	to win
Goakek	to write

COMMON ADJECTIVES

Rra'let	attractive, pretty, beautiful, pleasing
Kapet	bad
Sorret	blind
To'otet	cold
Zheu'et	composed, even-tempered
Haoket	deaf
Hrefet	different
Athet	distant, far
Oozkhet	disgusting, unpleasant
Faolet	empty
Rroutlet	fabled
Sahmet	familiar, motherly
Geeret	feeble
Hralet	full
Rrenget	good
Hramet	healthy
Vekhet	hot
Tletet	ideal, perfect
Fa'let	large
Zamet	lonely, solitary
Zhiao	mad (permanent craziness)
Tlemet	many
Yetlet	nimble
Hrahl'et	refreshing
Khetet	right, correct
Loorret	rough
Rroet	safe
Hail'et	salty
Tsheer'et	same
Teeket	sharp
Fekhl'et	shameful
Vouzh'et	sickly
Vekhet	similar, like
Waizhet	sinister
Melet	small
Laithet	smooth
Tholet	thick
Wefet	thin, narrow
Ngozhet	unfamiliar or uncomfortable
Feiret	unfamiliar, unknown
Thrai'et	vital
Rreret	warm
Leshet	weak, faint
Groang'et	wrong

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns

Elurans are naturally proud, so they'd love to specify who is a cat and who is not.

Tao	I
Shao	you
Fek	you (insulting)
Nga	he/she/nongender specific (cat)
Ngo	he/she/nongender specific (noncat) Firnveldt (considered insulting) Tanglewilds (matter-of-fact)
Tleh	we (inc. noncats) Firnveldt (considered insulting) Tanglewilds (matter-of-fact)
Tlo	we (only cats)
Ha	it
Tlem	they (only cats)
Tloam	they (inc. noncats) Firnveldt (considered insulting) Tanglewilds (matter-of-fact)

Demonstrative Pronouns

These demonstrate what object we are talking about (This, that, these, those).

Ai	that/those
Aik	this/these

Indefinite Pronouns

These talk about something nonspecific.

Zamee	Anyone, anybody
Zamang	Anything
Zatlef	Anywhere (any place)
Che	Each
Aom'mee	Everyone, everybody
Aom'mang	Everything
Aom'tlef	Everywhere (all place)
Awm	Few
Fe'mee	No one, nobody
Feth	None
Fe'mang	Nothing
Fe'tlef	Nowhere (no place)
Em'mee	Someone, somebody
Em'mang	Something
Emtlef	Somewhere (some place)

Interrogative Pronouns

These ask questions.

Ekou	how
Mang'ou	what
Urnou	when
Tlefou	where
Mee'ou	who
Weth'ou	why

Possessive Pronouns

These are just the personal pronoun with the possessive marker added.

Taoseu	my
Shaoseu	your
Fekeu	your (insulting)
Ngaseu	his/her (cat)
Ngoseu	his/her (noncat)
Tle'seu	our (only cats)
Tloseu	our (inc. noncats)
Haseu	its
Tlemseu	their (only cats)
Tloamseu	their (inc. noncats)

Relative Pronouns

These pronouns relate clauses to each other.

Eim'mee	who (relative pronoun)
Eim	that (relative pronoun)
Eim	which (relative pronoun)
Eimurn	when (relative pronoun)
Eimtlef'e	where (relative pronoun)
Eim'meesheu	whose (relative pronoun)

Reflexive Pronouns

These pronouns refer back to the self. Add *-teu* to the end of the pronoun.

- *Tao thakut taoteu.* (I hit myself)

Taoteu	I
Shaoteu	you
Fekteu	you (insulting)
Ngateu	he/she (cat)
Ngoteu	he/she (noncat)
Tleteu	we (inc. noncats)
Tloteu	we (only cats)
Hateu	it
Tlemteu	they (only cats)
Tloamteu	they (inc. noncats)

Intensive Pronouns

These pronouns intensify or emphasize other pronouns. She made it herself. To make this, simply double the vowel inside the pronoun you want to emphasize.

- *Nga'a shekut ha.* (Sheee made it. > She made it herself.)

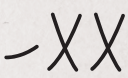
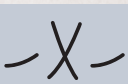
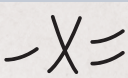
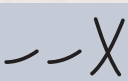
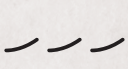
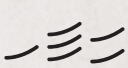
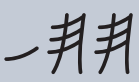
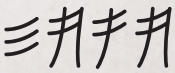
NUMBERS

The numbering system is a decimal system. Numbers 0-10 are normal.

Instead of separate words for eleven, twelve, etc., the word meanings are just ten-one (eleven), ten-two (twelve), etc.

Instead of separate words for twenty, thirty, etc., the word meanings are just two-tens (twenty), three-tens (thirty), etc. Using this system, the meanings of the number 4321 would be four-thousands, three-hundreds, two-tens, one ("ur'ngeh ee'zho oo'sa a").

Number	Pronunciation	Eluran Number
0	*Tsho*	
1	*Ah*	
2	*Oo*	
3	*Ee*	
4	*Ur*	
5	*Ta*	
6	*Seu*	
7	*Ma*	
8	*Shao*	
9	*Heh*	
10	*Sa*	
11	*Sa'a*	
12	*Sa'oo*	
13	*Sa'ee*	
20	*Oosa*	
21	*Oosa'a*	
30	*Eesa*	

Number	Pronunciation	Eluran Number
40	*Ursa*	
50	*Tasa*	
60	*Seusa*	
70	*Masa*	
80	*Shasa*	
90	*Hesa*	
100	*Zho*	
101	*Zho'a*	
102	*Zho'oo*	
110	*Zhosa*	
111	*Zhosa ah*	
121	*Zho oosa ah*	
132	*Zho eesa oo*	
199	*Zho hesa heh*	
999	*Hezho hesa heh*	
1000	*Ngeh*	
3858	*Ee'ngeh shazho tasa sha*	

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers show order (first, second, third, etc.). To construct an ordinal number, add *-tlo* to the end of the number. Here are the ordinal numbers from one to ten.

Atlo	first
Ootlo	second
Eetlo	third
Urtlo	fourth
Tatlo	fifth
Seutlo	sixth
Matlo	seventh
Shaotlo	eighth
Hetlo	ninth
Satlo	tenth

COLORS

To indicate a color, use indicator noun-"color".

- red = blood-color. Here is a list of basic colors, though there could be many more.

Eulmkeh	black (darkness color)
Avkeh	blue (sky color)
Kwakeh	brown (soil color)
Wekeh	clear, transparent (water color)
Keh	color
Sohmkeh	green (leaf color)
Tangkeh	orange (fire color)
Mur'keh	red (blood color)
Uth'keh	white (moon color)
Luzkeh	yellow (sun color)

NEGATIVE/AFFIRMATIVE

Fe, Fet	no, not, negative
Mao	yes

FAMILY AND LIFE CYCLE

Elurans have special affection for others with whom they shared the same litter. Most family words start with the *m* sound since it's the first sound a cat can make. In addition, there are different words for ways to die.

Kaithmaokh	a brother from a different litter
Meer	a litter of young ones
Maokh	a sibling from a different litter
Maon	a sibling from the same litter (brother/sister); a platonic term of endearment
Aolmaokh	a sister from a different litter
Lurr	beloved, husband, wife
Meeth	blind, deaf kitten
Kaith	brother from the same litter
Myek	enfeebled cat
Mem	family
Maoroonlurr	father (mother's beloved)
Aol	female
Myol	juvenile cat
Myong	kitten still drinking milk
Myo	kitten whose eyes and ears have just opened
Aorr	life
Kaith	male
Teeret	married
Maor	mother
Fa'maokh	older sibling
Aol	sister from the same litter
Apanek	to die in a fitting manner by fulfilling your place
Apkhoongek	to die of old age
Apheikek	to die unexpectedly
Apkungek	to die unfittingly
Apek	to finish, to die
Myel	weaned kitten
Lurr	Wife, husband (beloved)
Myen	wise, elder cat
Memaokh	younger sibling

Academics

Tothmee	young students who learn from books
Tlaom'mee	later students who are independent enough to do experiments and think for themselves
Eer	school
Totheer	school for book learning (for younger students)
Tlaomeer	school for experiential learning, university (for older students)
Seershei	teacher (for book teaching younger students)
Fashei	professor, teacher (for guiding experiential older learners)
Hokeer	library
Meertlef	kindergarten
Sengseer	principal, leader of a school
Hroon	exam, test
Zhangap	graduation (pass finish)
Sei	score, grade
Zes	grade level (prefixed by number, indicates which grade)
Mrooneth	classroom
Zhangek	to pass (as in to get an acceptable grade)
Fezhangek	to fail (no-pass)
Reet	best student in class
Zhowg	worst student in class, dunce
Mroonek	to study
Seerek	to teach
Yezhek	to teach in a violent manner
Shei	respected person
Zhangapek	to graduate
Eth	smaller section of larger place

HUNTING AND FOOD

Hunting is vital for elurans, and they have specialized vocabulary for words related to that practice. Note: all verbs are in the verb section.

Chaop	animal tracks
Mur	blood
Zhes	dexterity
Kekh	enemy
Zoak	fear
Hohs	food
Ngong	grease
Hrov	hunger
Khaok	meat (cooked)
Kursh	meat (fatty)
Gaok	meat (general)
Kaf	meat (lean)
Kaok	meat (raw)
Rrou	mouse
Ket	pain
Feek	prey (easily subdued)
Tloaks	prey (giant)
Ngoazh	prey (in general)
Ngat	prey (tiny)
Hreck	prey (too big to catch)
Zeng	terror
Waich	traces of an animal
Zhel	ungulate (horse, cow, gazelle, zebra, etc.)

Lauren Henderson

BODY

Zharr	a back claw
Kesh	a front claw
Hroong	belly or stomach
Kay	body
Huh	breath
Ehrefvo	disabled person (neutral/positive) (one who has different strength)
Hrefvo-let	disabled (neutral/positive) (different strength)
Kao	ear
Zohs	eye
Zehl	face
Taing	flesh
Tlang	fur
Zheel	heart
Kee	hips (literary: the strength to run)
Yengtlef	mind (thought place)
Hraw	mouth
Fet	nose
Urr	paw
Feerthoon	Prosthetic (new body part)
Tlak	shoulder (literary: the strength to catch)
Kweh	skin
Zaong	tail
Kak	throat
Ang	tongue
Hresh	whiskers

Sounds

Here are some words for sounds that the cat-like creatures of Everden make.

Meern	a cat call
Warr	a lonely meow
Chaol	a loud, disturbing meow
Meeng	the sound of a kitten

NAPPING AND SLEEPING

Like with all cat-like creatures, sleeping and napping is an important aspect of an eluran's life.

Aop	a long nap
Rrosh	a nap with both eyes closed
Khooth	a nap with one eye kept mostly open
Roos	a restful sleep in a protected area
Aosh	a somewhat long nap
Teis	the feeling of being ready for a nap

SMELLS AND TASTES

Like cats, Elurans have a much stronger sense of smell and taste than most species, and depend on both heavily when experiencing the world around them.. Here are some common words used to describe important smells.

Smells

Heth	a familiar scent
Ao	a scent
Rokh	a strange or unfamiliar smell
Ro	mother's scent
Taith	the smell of a trusted friend
Wouzh	the smell of another cat
Ursh	the smell of blood
Ngail	the smell of prey

Tastes

Hail	the taste of salt water (salty)
Hrahl	the taste of fresh water
Lehsh	the taste of fruit (sweet)
Zahm	the taste of fur (licking to groom oneself)
Sehm	the taste of fur (licking to groom kin)
Teeth	the taste of leaves (bitter)
Tlash	the taste of blood
Oozkh	the taste of grubs (sour)
Vekh	the taste of peppers (spicy)
Zheu	mellow taste (literary: balanced flavor)
Fekhl	the taste of feathers

TIME

As followers of Amaranthine of the Sun and Moon, the elurans track time in cycles of day and night, and the various degrees between.

Tee'an	a day (star cycle)
Luzan	a day (sun cycle) *a different word used by Firnveldt and Tanglewild for the same concept
Uth'an	a month (moon cycle)
Lu'uzurn	afternoon (very sun time)
Khoung'an	complete cycle, not missing any part
An	cycle, circle, again
Luz'urn	daytime (sun time)
So	eclipse
Khol	equinox
Luzuntoat	evening (sun becomes cool)
Toatfesh	fall (cool season)
Hral'uth	full moon
Shepurn	future (after time)
Tshai	hour
Kung'an	incomplete cycle, missing parts
Zheet	minute
Feerluzurn	morning
Eulm'uth	new moon (dark moon)
Eulm'urn	nighttime (darkness time)
Tes	now
Tshem	nowadays, these days
Khem	part of a cycle
Sho'urn	past (before time)
Tes'urn	present (now time)
Fesh	season
Feeth	solstice
Rrerfesh	spring (warm season)
Vekhfesh	summer (hot season)
Luz-an	sun cycle
Urn	time
Rrong	today
Rrei	tomorrow
Vurng'uth	waning crescent
Vur'uth	waxing crescent
Matee'an	week (7 days- 7 star cycles)
To'oatfesh	winter (cold season)
Feshan	year (season cycle)
Rrail	yesterday

NATURE

Elurans spend a lot of their lives out in the wilds and have many words to describe their environments.

Kwo	air
Tangkwa	ash (fire dirt)
Goag	beast
Egengcha	bee (thorn pushers)
Gaos	bird
Rroeshla	bog, wetland, swamp (water sleeping with both eyes closed)
Urv	cave
Thees	creature
Mezaofla	creek, stream (small running water)
Eulm	darkness, night
Gaos'urng	egg (bird rock)
Tarsh	field
Tang	fire
Lagaok	fish (water meat)
Zaofla	flowing water (running water)
Yao	fog
Tlash	grass, herb, weed
Kwel	grove
Mehef	hill (small mountain)
Shem	humidity
Tleish	insect
Theek	jungle
Fala	lake (large water)
Soam	leaf
Zek	lightning
Uth	moon
Hef	mountain
Mor	mud
Yoor	nature
Eg	pit, hole
Mehal'la	pond (small still water)
Avla	rain (sky water)
Fazaofla	river (large running water)
Urng	rock
Cheeg	sand
Wel	shadow
Av	sky
Hul	smoke
Shesh	snake
Kwa	Soil, earth
Tee	star
Mail	stick
Hal'la	still water (staying water)
Ngathav	storm (angry sky)
Luz	sun
Geng	thorn
Faong	thunder
Soamhef	tree (leaf mountain)
Yesh	vine
Lah	water
Kwo'huh	wind (air breath)
Tarr	worm

FEELINGS

Elurans are passionate and deep, with many ways to describe the specific thing they are feeling at any given moment.

Hraotlek	aggressive feeling
Kal'lek	angry feeling
Tloflek	annoyed feeling
Rawl'lek	blissful feeling, the deep feeling of peace after sleeping well
Hel'lek	bored feeling
Eing'lek	cautious feeling
Tleftlek	confused feeling
Koilek	crafty feeling
Eeflek	crazy feeling
Kheilek	cunning feeling
Geplek	despair feeling
Furnglek	disgusted feeling
Teernglek	dread
Lek	emotion
Weshlek	exhausted
Kaoflek	frustrated feeling
Tlal'lek	full of companionship feeling, opposite of lonely
Ngathlek	furious feeling
Sha'lek	happy feeling
Zhoanglek	interested feeling, engrossed feeling
Yailek	jealous feeling, envious feeling
Zheenglek	keen feeling
Vawzhlek	meditative feeling
Tlurnglek	miserable feeling
Zhernlek	moody feeling
Thashlek	nasty feeling
Oizhlek	nervous feeling, on edge feeling
Fohthlek	peaceful feeling, like everything is in its right place
Shawklek	proud feeling
Tleiflek	sad feeling
Thaflek	satisfied feeling, like after a good meal
Voanglek	shrewd feeling
Zheelek	slippery (personality trait)
Sheel'lek	sly feeling
Hwonglek	subtle feeling
Oi'lek	suspicious feeling
Zheplek	tricky feeling
Yail'lek	upset feeling
Aing'lek	whimsical feeling
Hree'lek	wily feeling

TERRITORIES AND PLACES

Cats are very territorial. I'd suggest they're concerned about this and have specialized vocabulary about it.

Ngail	the smell of prey
Temzh	a path, road, way
Khef	a suspicious stranger
Fees	a territory with little prey
Lem	a weak stranger
Vowr	an unsurpassable barrier
Tel	building (like a house or a store)
Vair	city
Treth	door
Hreg	farm
Mol	gate
Aif	good territory
Tlor	home
Fowtl	house or indoors
Eetl	inn
Tong	land
Reeth	outdoors
Zhet	outsider
Tler	paradise
Tektel	pyramid (pointed building)
Zhof	room
Vurs	ruined building
Kwar	shop
Moch	someone encroaching on one's territory
Rrav	town
Zhoan	underground
Hrav	village
Tairsh	wasteland
Mrreth	world

SHAPES

An	circle
Thek	cone
Aitl	line
Tek	point
Thaong	sphere, ball
Ur-tek	square (four points)
Ee-tek	triangle (three points)

THE ADVENTURING LIFE

Life in the jungle is very exciting. It attracts explorers and adventurers of all kinds, and elurans themselves love to explore the hidden corners of the world. Here are some words to help describe the life of an adventurer.

Keet	a surprise attack
Hlang	adventure
E'hlangheth	adventurer (one who lives adventures)
Hap-et	ancient
Zhair	army
Fep	arrow
Churr	axe
Fair	bow
Kag	club
Hroul	deed
Gakh	fight, conflict
Rrout	gang
Hrous	gold
Tezh	guard (person)
Meerng	hero
Yals	javelin
Fasengshei	King, queen (great respected leader)
Kawlz	knife
Choat	master
Hrozh	monster
Khav	power
Teekh	revenge
Esengshei	Royalty (one who is a respected leader)
Woth	silver
Mel	staff (weapon), stick
Vo	strength
Rrek	supplies
Feerng	sword
Weer	thief
Khoam	threat
Haith	tradition
Rreem	treasure
Chog	war
Gur	weapon
Thoip	cloth
Teesh	clothing
Hrest	merchant
Rree	money
Mee	person
Ehongsh'e	priest, priestess (one who talks to god)

MAGIC AND MAGICAL THINGS

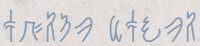
Hoak	book
Hohng	god
Hrehm	magic
Wetl	omen
Zhetl	prophecy
Hokh	scroll
Zhoor	shrine
Chotl	spell (magic)
Tloutl	temple
Ouk-et	common
Rroutl	legend/myth
Tlail	magic item
Tloam	magic user
Zhoat'et	rare

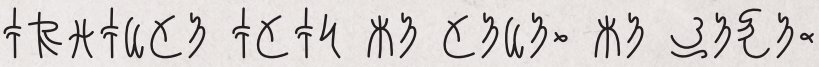
Steve Prescott

OTHER RANDOM VOCABULARY

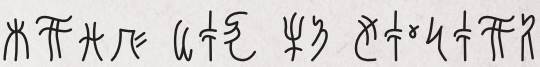
Shep	after
Hee	almost
Yah	and
Yel	as
Amou	at, right next to
Tem	because
Sho	before
Hra	beside
Tlou	between
Tet	but
Tookh	consequence, outcome
Uk	disaster
Hruk	disease
Shurf	even though
Gai	fact, information
Yem	famine
Oul	festival, celebration, holiday
Haitl	game
Teetl	gem
Wof	goal
Vao	group
Aomket	half
Keel	history
Veh	If
Shel	in
Kurkh	invasion
Gao	knowledge
Shailet	left, opposite of right
Gahng	level
Ektemzh	method, system
Lal	name
Mou	near, close
Feer	new
Ehf	of, from
Ezh	once
Hoh	or
Shou	over, above
Tlef	place
Fel	please do
Koik	problem
Chet	prohibition, ban
Aomke'et	quarter
Weth	reason, logic
Theth	result
Hroi'et	right, opposite of left
Tlois	rule
Hres	secret
Shoat	since
Tlur	so
Weth	so, for the reason that
Em	some
Kheel	story
Khel	then
Feir	there is/are
Mang	thing, object
Foorr	though
Yeng	thought
Ar	to, for
Koh	too
Ngoth	truth
Rrorr	turmoil
Yeu	under, below
Thur	until
Tle-em	very many
Chal	where
Thov	while
Hem	with
Teh	word
Wof	yet

Eluran Sayings

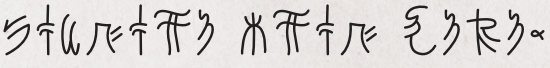




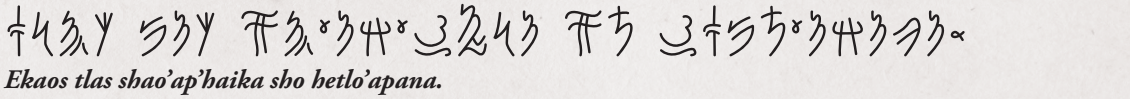
Efehemza ezek ta zama, ta hatha.
"To have no group is to taste loneliness and freedom in equal measure."
Literal translation: One who-not-with-pride / taste-do / equal / lonely-ness / equal / free-dom.
Metaphorical meaning: Both independence and togetherness have good and bad aspects.



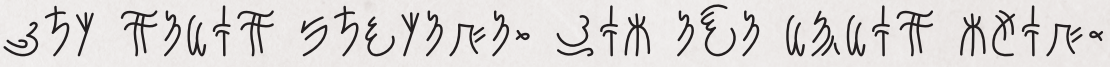
Tshehl meeth wa zhee'keshur.
"Even a blind and deaf kitten has sharp claws."
Literal translation: Even / blind and deaf kitten / have / keen-claw-s.
Metaphorical meaning: Never underestimate an opponent.



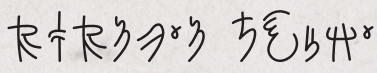
Tlemlesha tsheel thafa.
"Too much sweetness lessens the flavor of the dish."
Literal translation: Too much-sweet-thing / shrink / satisfy-tion.
Metaphorical meaning: One must make one's meaning clear to others or risk losing their respect.



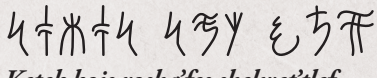
Ekaos tlas shao'ap'haika sho hetlo'apana.
"Those who are prepared will see eight deaths coming before the ninth claims them."
Literal translation: One who-draw claw / escape / 8-death-unexpected-one / before / 9-th-death-proper-one.
Metaphorical meaning: Not even the most careful can escape death forever.



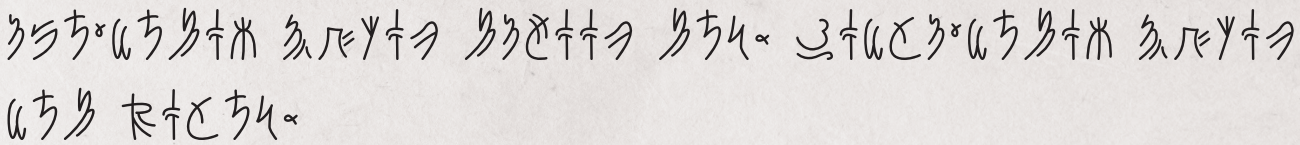
Hros shamesh tlorsala, het arra maomesh tzheel.
"Gold may mend a roof, but a purr mends the heart."
Literal translation: Gold / can-fix / home-top-thing, but / purr-ing / yes-fix / heart.
Metaphorical meaning: Money is less important than close bonds.



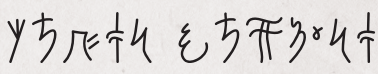
Fefang'a orrup'e keshur shelalm.
"No injury is more bitter than claws in ones back."
Literal translation: No-injure-y / is more-bitter-than / claw-s / in-back.
Metaphorical meaning: Being betrayed by one you trusted hurts twice.



Ketek kois rosha'fes shelwet'tlef.
"To cut off one's whiskers to fit in a tight space."
Literal: Cut-to / whiskers / for the reason of-can-climb / in-thin-place.
Metaphophorical meaning: Don't let your ambition outweigh your good sense.



Atlo'moget aolseng gahzheeeng gok. Hemza'moget aolseng mog fezok.
"The leader who eats first must always guard her kill. The leader who eats with her pride eats without fear."
Literal translation: 1-st-eat-ing-she-leader / must-guard / meat. / With-group-eat-ing-she-leader / eat / no-fear.
Metaphorical meaning: Prioritize the wellbeing of those you lead.



Solek rosha'keem sheera.
"To expose one's belly to avoid a fall."
Literal translation: Expose one's belly-to / for the reason of-can-avoid / fall-thing.
Metaphorical meaning: Sometimes it is better to swallow your pride rather than let it lead you to disaster.

Zhee'eela zhee'zeema feeng sha'tlaom.
"Eyes and ears only become keen with time."
Literal translation: Keen-hear-ing/ keen-see-ing / only / can-learn through experience.
Metaphorical meaning: One cannot expect to become an expert without practice.